THE HERALD FOR EUROPE.

LATEST EDITION.

We shall issue an edition of the Herald to-day, at half-past one o'clock, for the steamer leaving Boston, to-morrow, for Liverpool. It will contain the latest political and commercial intelligence, news trom Washington, and from all sections of the country. To be had at the counter-price two

Is the Oregon Question Settled !

Rumors begin to be circulated in the newspapers, on both sides of the Atlantic, that the Oregon question is settled-or about to be settled-or, at least, that propositions are about to be made by the British government, which will lead to a very early settlement of all differences between the two

that has always a large surplus stock of religion and hypocrisy on hand, states that letters from the highest source were received by the "Great Western," giving the details of this settlement-namely, on the parallel of forty-nine, to the Straits of Fuca; and along those Straits to the Pacific-giving the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain, with the navigation of the Columbia river, for a limited term of years. It is also added, that these terms will be accepted by Mr. Polk, shaped into a treaty, and confirmed by the Senate. We have, also, rumors from Washington, that Mr. Polk has given the notice to quit, to the British Minister, who will torthwith re-open the negotiations on the terms indicated.

All these rumors on re-opening the negotiationand also stating the terms—we give for what they are worth; but we doubt their accuracy, in a number of important particulars. The Journal of Commerce thinks that the terms proposed will be acceded to by Mr. Polk, and confirmed by the Senatel; but it is very well known that these editors are very easily deceived, in consequence of the extreme interest which they feel in favor of a certain exaggerated view they take of the question. Any treaty giving the whole of Vancouver's Island, unconditionally, to the British government, we do not be lieve will receive the sanction of two-thirds of the United States Senate.

Vancouver's Island is the key-the Gibraltarof the navigation of the Oregon Territory. It commands the outlets and the inlets to all the harbors of any value in that country, including Puget's Sound, Admiralty Inlet, &c. A fortification on the south end of that island, would command all these harbors, and give England complete naval control over the entire territory, and the coast that surrounds it, as much as Gibraltar gives her over the Mediterranean. We are persuaded this sort of treaty will never be confirmed by the Senate. Indeed, we know the opinions of many of those democratic Senators who are in favor of the fortyninth parallel, who will yet vote against a treaty which would recognise the right of England to the whole of Vancouver's Island, with the liberty to fortify it as they choose. It has been suggested, indeed, that England may agree never to erect any fortification on the island, if she should receive it under the terms of a treaty; but such a security would be rather equivocal.

According to all these rumors, probabilities and facts, it may be reasonable to believe that negotiations will soon be re-opened at Washington, on some amicable basis, under the action taken by the President on the notice question; but we have yet many doubts of an early settlement of the question between Mr. Polk and Mr. Pakenham. Both these statesmen-the President and the Plenipotentiaryare honorable, amiable and worthy men-great men in little matters; but their previous treatment of these mighty negotiations, and the blunderings which they have already exhibited, show that they are hardly equal to the emergency which destiny, in one of its freaks, has placed them in, as negotiators upon an important question between two great and leading nations of the world-in which the weighty questions of peace or war, throughout the limits of civilization, mainly depend. Let us hope for the best, but prepare for the worst.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.—The religious assemcity of New York, will commence next Sunday week, and continue, as heretofore, for a week thereafter. At these meetings, the proceedings of the several Bible, Missionary, and other religious societies throughout the country, give a detailed statement of their progress for the past year, and a com plete exposition of their circumstances, the amount of good done to the Pagan, the number of souls saved through their influence, and the number of converts to christianity.

These assemblages exert an immense influence on the country at large, as they should do; and their proceedings are full of interest to the christian and philosopher. The New York Herald was the first newspaper in the United States that gave full, graphic and correct reports of these anniversary neetings, which are so interesting to the whole religious world, and which, with other enterprises of a similar nature, have characterized its career, and swelled our patronage list to an amount never approached in this country. Our arrangements to continue these reports are of the most perfect and comprehensive nature. This year we shall endeavor to outstrip all our former attempts, and give the fullest, most accurate, and most graphic reports of these meetings, for the especial benefit of the religious world, throughout Europe and America. With this view, we have made an addition to our corps of reporters, so that full and ample justice shall be done to all. As these reports will encroach considerably upon our columns, we purpose issuing a Supplement every day during the time the meetings will be held, which will contain full accounts, up to the hour of

adjournment on the previous evening.

Agents at a distance who want additional supplies, will send in their orders as early as possible Reporters, who want employment, may apply to the

MR. TILDEN-CORRECTION .- The News complains that the great circulation of the Herald in this city, used to prejudice the electors against Mr. Tilden, in representing him to be favorable to the extension of the electoral privileges to negroes .-The use of our columns was made, in the shape of an advertisement, of which we knew nothing until after it was done. We are as much opposed to the extension of electoral privileges to the colored race as Mr. Tilden, or any other man; and feel as much gratification in the belief-now that the election is over—that the abolitionists are defeated on that point is the election throughout the State. Let the co lored race enjoy all the civil privileges—be protected in life and property; but the time is not yet come when the great political privileges of the Anglo-Saxon race can, with safety, be extended to them. and we doubt if ever it can. Africa is the proper place to enjoy such privileges, not America.

More Republation IN PENNSYLVANIA.-The newspapers state that sixty divorces have been ed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania during What else could be expected !-Probably, throughout the country, last winter, three or four hundred similar repudiations have been granted. St. Paul says-"It is better to marry than to burn," but this may be a mistake. It is better to

THE STATE CONVENTION ELECTION has terminated in this city in favor of the democrats, who will also have a majority in the convention. Negro suffrage is defeated-and the democrats will carry all their reforms in the new constitution.

Our Affairs with Mexico

Under the present aspect of matters in Mexico, it is impossible to hazard a conjecture, even, as to the time when the unfortunate condition our relations with that unhappy country will be settled. It is likewise impossible to say whether it will be settled without bloodshed or not.

From the latest accounts, down to the 4th instant from Vera Cruz, it appears that Paredes is in the midst of difficulties and threatened revolutions. which preclude him from adopting any settled line of policy, were he inclined to do it. Although the recent attempt at revolution in Vera Cruz, was a failure, through the indecision and want of unanimity among the junta, there is no doubt that a pronunciamento against Paredes will eventually succeed, and that either Almonte or Santa Anna will be put at the head of the government. By suppressing some newspapers which advocated freedom, and overpowering the national assembly, Paredes has made himself very unpopular; and in that country, where the people take a dislike to a Govenor, his overthrow, sooner or later, is certain. The most obnoxious part of his conduct was his attempt to invoke the aid of the French and English governments, in settling upon him the title of Constitutional Sovereign of the Mexican Kingdom. This was particularly objected to by the Mexicans, who, notwithstanding their weakness and imbecility, are unwilling to have their government changed into a

There can be no doubt that Paredes, in taking this latter step, acted in concert with the governments of France and Europe, whose proposition to establish a monarchy in Mexico, created so much excitement at the time it was first published and made known. We are assured by our correspondent, that every proposition to that end, will meet with the greatest opposition, and that a more hope-less task never was undertaken, than to attempt to establish a monarchy there. It is true that the clergy are in favor of a monarchy; but sooner than have a king again, the Mexican people would prefer being annexed to the United States.

While the Mexicans are discontented with Pa-

redes, and are determined to overthrow him, and are almost unanimously in favor of any other man, there is still a great deal of disagreement as to whom they should put in his place. There is a large party in favor of Almonte, and a still larger party in favor of recalling Santa Anna, and putting him again in office. The party favorable to Almonte comprises that part of the population which is exas-perated at the conduct of the United States, on the nnexation of Texas, and which would, at every hazard, engage in hostilities with us. On the other hand, the party favorable to Santa Anna is rather favorably disposed towards the United States.

The election of either of these gentlemen, in the place of Paredes, will be attended with important consequences to the United States, and will bring our affairs with Mexico to a crisis, one way or the other, in a very short time after their election. From the admissions and declarations made by Almonte, while in this city, we are certain that he would rush into hostility immediately, and depend upon the interference of France and England, and his good luck, to extricate him. A war would thus be commenced which would cost us millions before it would be concluded. On the other hand, if Santa Anna were recalled, to judge from his past conduct, there is no doubt that our affairs would be very shortly and peaceably settled, soon after his accession. Were it not that he was suddenly overthrown and banished while negotiations were on foot for a settlement of this sort, all questions of difference between the United States and Mexico

would have been settled long since.

In the meantime, the aspect of affairs looks threatening, and unless a revolution occur soon, the present state of things will speedily be changed. Paredes' conduct towards the United States looks hostile. He has dispatched a body of 3,000 Mexican troops to Matamoros, under General Ampudia. The Rio Grande has now rival armies, of equal force, on either side, and a collision is hourly expected. They cannot, in the nature of things, remain long in their present condition. A stray shot, a false alarm, or something else, will break the monotony; and the battle once begun, will not be ended until the whole of our difficulties are adjusted. Every thing is uncertain, and no one can tell what a day may bring forth. Paredes certainly has his hands full, and is surrounded by difficulties of every kind. The threatened revolution in California demands his attention, or that valuable and rich department will slide from him, in the same way that Texas did. Already ment, and are ready to revolt and declare themselves independent. To quell these symptoms of disaffection, Paredes has despatched an army to that depart. ment, and thousands of Americans are crowding there from the West. Ere long we may possibly hear of the battle of San Jacinto being fought over again there.

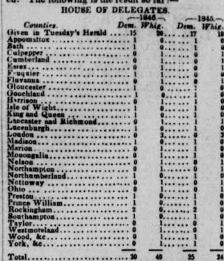
We are not advised what course our government will take in this matter; but we hourly expect that the President will send a special message to Congress, and propose some course. The present condition of things cannot be tolerated any longer. We have exercised patience until it has ceased to be a virtue, and we must now pursue a line of conduct that will end in something decisive, or the very end we had in view, viz: an exhibition of our magnamity in refraining to attack a weak neighbor, will be defeated, and our pacific intentions imputed to cowardice and indecision. Our best policy, probably, would be to follow the classic example of our venerable and merciful Anglo-Saxon mother, in her treatment of the Sihks. These unruly fellows defied her authority, and actually invaded her territory. As a punishment, she thrashed them, butchered 20 or 30,000 men, and then annexed the Punjaub territory as a compensation for the trouble she had in inflicting the thrashing. We could not do better than follow our mother's example—thrash the Mexicans, and Punjaub all Northern Mexico, so as to balance Texas. When all was arranged to our satisfaction, we could have a Te Deum sung in all our churches; and although, unfortunately for us poor republicans, we could not confer any titles of nobility on those who carried out our plan of operations, we would nevertheless do them some honor, which would probably be of as much benefit to them as if they were made Knights of the Garter or of the Round Table, or some other similar nondescript. We could make them Senators in Congress, or members of the State prison.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS IN THE UNITED STATES .-We think it probable that the English will save themselves the trouble of sending more travellers to this country, in order to furnish them with books injurious to its character and morals .-The business of Trollope and Dickens appears to be taken out of the hands of these distinguished scavengers, and to be completely monopolized now by the members of the House of Representatives at Washington, and the members of the Assembly at Albany, and the editors of the party journals. The recent reports at Washington represent scenes more discreditable to the country and the character of our institutions, than any thing which has appeared in the pages of Dickens or Trollope. Liar, coward, scoundrel, cheat, pick-pocket, pick-lock, defaulter, are words now bandied amongst legislators, with more treedom and more frequency, than formerly they used the words truth, virtue, gentleman, courteous, friend, or terms of courtesy and compliment. It is probably better to see all this come out at once, because when we have reached the bottom of the scale of public propriety and decency, there is some hope that shame will produce a reaction, and bring about the beginning of a better and more courteous age. Congress, &c , have certainly touched the bottom of blackguard ism. Thank God for something-we can't be worse

FOOD FOR ENGLAND.—There have been shipped from Balttmore to London this week, over thirteen thousand barrels of flour, besides as many bushels of corn, and a great quantity of beef, pork, lard, &c.

Virginia Election

There are over a hundred counties in Virginie, and the returns come in so slowly that there are many yet to hear from. No positive opinion can be given as to which party has carried the State. but there is little doubt that the democrats have succeed. ed. The following is the result so far :-



six members; but it is hardly possible for them to gain enough in the remaining counties to give them the control of the Legislature.

FROM BERMUDA.-By an arrival last night, we have files of the Gazette and Herald to the 26th inst. No news of any importance.

The Legislature is further prorogued to the 20th of next month; then to meet for the despatch of busi-

A great yacht club race took place on the 15th, when ten of the crack boats entered for the prize. Accounts from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 8th inst , have reached Bermuda. The Governor is about to leave the Island for Great Britain, for a short time; during his temporary absence the government will be administered by Major General Berkeley, the Lieutenant Governor of the Island. It is believed that his object in quitting the Island is to take home Lady Charlotte Bruce, his Excellency's sister, and also the young Countess.

NAVAL.-Orders have been received at Norfolk to fit out the Frigate Brandywine. Lieut. G. S. Blake has been appointed to the command of the U.S. brig Perry, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, destined for

AMERICAN THEATRICALS IN ENGLAND .- All the movements in theatrical life in this country, seem to be taken, by the English newspapers, from the co-lumns of the New York Herald. It is the same in France, and in other parts of the Continent.

Emigration.—The flood of emigration pouring, and yet preparing to pour into the United States from Germany, is represented as immense. The German papers describe, with grief and astonishment, the extensive preparations made throughout the country to emigrate hither. Under date of Brunswick, March 8th, the Weser Gazette makes the fol-

wick, March 8th, the Weser Gazette makes the following remarks:—

"Emigration is now beginning, even in this country [a part of Germany from which hitherto there has not been much emigration—Herald] to extend itself largely. Last year there was some emigration from various places in this kingdom, but this year the spirit of emigration has apread itself widely over the country and in all cities. This city (Brunswick) is now seized with the impulse. The emigration spirit prevails, not among the poor, but among persons in good circumstances, and even among the rich and the wealthy. P. ople who own large and beautiful estates are selling off their property and getting ready to emigrate, with family and friends, to America. Why the poor man should seek a new destiny in a distant country, is easy to imagine—but why the wealthy, and those who are well off, should leave their hemes and the inheritance of their forefathers, to begin a new career of life on the other side of the ocean, is unitelligible."

PACKET SHIP COLUMBIA.—This beautiful vessel, which we have already stated as having been constructed and designed to take the place of the ship Columbus, in the old, or Black Ball, line of packets, will leave to-morrow morning, with forty cabin passengers, on her first voyage to Liverpool.

It is hardly necessary to give a lengthened description of her, for all who know the judgment and skill of the New York ship builders, will at once form an idea of her capabilities for sailing. The beauty and symetry of her model, and her arrangements for the comfort of both passengers and sailors, evince the greatest skill and most finished mechanism. Her measurement is about 1100 tons burthern, thirty-seven feet beam, twenty-one and a half feet hold. measurement is about 1100 tons burthern, thirtyseven feet beam, twenty-one and a half feet hold,
and one hundred and seventy-nine feet in length.
With the usual luxurous and comfortable accommodations for passengers, her arrangements
throughout, show her complete adsptation to the
putposes for which she has been constructed; and
not one of the recent improvements which have been
suggested by the experience and good taste of our
packet captains and owners, has been omitted in the
innehing of this beautiful ship. Every thing about
her is chaste and substantial.

The hospitable and generous nature of her captain
—his high nautical attainments, and his gentlemaniya and attentive officers, must ensure to the Columbia an enviable position among the large number of
splendid packets which hall from this city, as well
as a liberal share of public patronage.

She will be under the command of Captain John
Rathbone, formerly of the Oxford, and who is well
and favorably known to the travelling communities
of both hemispheres.

SHIP CEYLON.-We published on the 22nd instant, n account of this vessel having been abandoned and the crew taken on board the Portuguese brig Vestal, De Costa, from Bahia to Lisbon. By the arrival of the ship Windsor Castle, at New Orleans, we have the particulars, which are no doubt interest ing to many.

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"The Windsor Castle reports in long. 22°, lat. 38°, spoke the Portuguese brig Vestal, 64 days from Bahis, bound to Li-bon; supplied her with what provisions could be spared, and took from her the Captain's son and four of the crew of the ship Ceylon, which foundered at sea. The following is the account given by the Captain's son:
—The ship Ceylon, of New York, E. Cook, master, left Newport, (Wales.) Feb. 13th, with a cargo of railroad iron, for New York. On the 9th day out, being then nearly up with the eastern edge of the Grand Banks, experienced a severe gale from N. E. accompanied by a tremendous sea— hove the ship to, and finding she made much water, kept the watch constantly at the pumps; remained in that situation until next morning, when the wind and sea having abated considerably, got the ship before the wind, and finding the leak increasing, changed the course for Fayal, about 600 miles distant. The fourth day after keeping away, spoke ship Consbrook, of Belfast, (Ireland.) and requested her to lay by us during the night. This the Captain promised, and remained by us six hours, when he spoke, and offered to take us off: we declined accepting the offer, and she bore up and left us. Three days after, during a strong gale from the S. W., the leak greatly increased: the day after, there being five feet water in the hold, and the men incapable of further exertion, we got out the boats, and putting into them as much provisions and water as they could carry, with the ship's company, we entered them, and staid by the vessel until S. P. M.; when we made sail for the island of Terceira. about 100 miles distant. In the morning we saw the ship about two miles from us, and were in sight to her until she went down, at 2, P. M. Six days after leaving the ship, we fell in with the Portuguese brig Vestal, of Lisbon, 64 days from Bahis; and although she was short of provisions, we were received by them with a hearty welcome. Seven days after, fell in with

The Ceylon was 421 tons burthen, valued at \$12-000, and insured in Wall street. The cargo was valued at \$33,000, consigned to Davis, Brooks & Co., also insured in Wall street.

Jackson, the pedestrian, leaves this country for Eng-land on the let of May, for lack of a competitor. He challenges the whole world to run with him

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

MEXICO AND THE RIO GRANDE.

The arrival of the bark Clermont, at New Orleans, on the 20th, has furnished the papers of that city with Mexican papers to the 2d inst., from the city of Mexico, and Vera Cruz journals to the 6th. The arrival of the U. S. steamer Col. Harney, on the evening of the same day, from the Brassos San Jago, whence she sailed on the 16th ult., brought late and interesting verbal news from the banks of the Rio Grande.

The commencement of a battle between the two armies was momentarily expected, and the camp was in a great state of excitement.

We gather the subjoined intelligence from our correspondent,s and the New Orleans papers of the

[Correspondence of the Herald]

[Correspondence of the Herald]

New Orleans, April 21st, 1846.

As the business season is drawing to a close, we poor residents are likely to have something to engage our atention in the Mexican and Texan news, as there is very little doubt now that there will be considerable powder burned. The town was full of news from Veia Cruz and the army on the Rio Grande yesterday, but unfortunately it did not reach town in season to enable me to despatch it to you before it was in print, and you will find full accounts in several of the morning papera. Upon the arrival of the Alabama, from Galveston, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the city was thrown into a feverish state of excitement on learning that she had spoken the U.S. steamer Col. Harney, direct from the Brassos de St. Jago, and that she had reported that Mexico had declared war against the United States, and that our naval force had, in consequence, blockaded her ports. The rumor obtained very general credit, and nothing else was talked of for hours and hours, and the arrival of the Co. Harney was anxiously looked for.—About 11 o'clock she came crawling along, and the newspaper people soon bearded and button-holed every man or boy who would be likely to know anything at all about passing events. As you generally publish full accounts compiled from the papera, it would be useless for me to allude to it here. The war feeling runs very high here, and there is abundance of hot bloods roady to start off at an hour's notice. There is hardly a doubt entertained heré but that we shall soon hear of a fight, the impression being that Goñ. Ampudia was morely waiting for a reinforcement to attack Gen. Taylor's force. The step taken by Gen. Taylor, fully warranted by the communication of Ampudia, ordering that vessels containing Mexican supplies her season bear of a fight, the impression being that Goñ. Ampudia was morely force. The step taken by Gen. Taylor, fully warranted by the communication of Ampudia, ordering that vessels containing Mexican supplies have be

from New Orleans; has exasperated our merchants here very much.

The news per steamer Unicorn has not arrived yet; that is, per mail, althoughlit may have been received by "Commercial House Express" as was the Romer's news, and owing to this circumstance the markets are very dull. Scarcely any thing has been done in cotton for several days, although holders refuse to submit to a reduction. The sales of the last week only reached about 14,000 bales. Yesterday but about 1,200 bales changed hands, and to-day they will not even amount to that. The amount of cotton on hand is about 219,818 bales.

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Blitz and Dr. Valentine are doing a great business at the St. Charles Theatre. The Acrobats are also drawing pretty well at the American. The French Theatre is also doing a good business. De Meyer is creating as great or even a greater sensation here than he did at the North. His second concert, given lest night, was crowded.

The Rio Grande.

General Taylor arrived at the Rio Grande on the 28th instant, having, as has already been reported, on his march, met two bedies of Mexican troops, who threatened to impede his advance, but prudently abstained from attempting to execute their threats. On his arrival there, he was met by a deputation of civilians from the town of Matamoros, who protested against his "invasion of the Mexican Department of Tamaulipas," and on the 11th, General Ampudia having arrived at Matamoros, General Taylor was notified by him to retire to the eastern bank of the Nucces. Tais notification was of a threatening character, and was regarded by General Taylor as of a belligerent nature, and accordingly he instructed the military commander at the Brazos to consider the Mexican army as in shostile attitude. A Mexican vessel, or perhaps two, from New Orleans, with supplies for the troops at Matamoras was expected to arrive soon, and General Taylor had also ordered the naval commander at the Brazos to osciler the Mexican travers to seize them the instant they appeared. To the notification of General Ampudia, General Taylor replied, that he was instructed by the President of the United States to occupy the territory east of the Rio Grande. He came there, he said, without any hostile intentions, either towards the government or people of Mexico, but any strence of the second of the second

their escape. This had the effect of checking further desertions.

On the 12th, General Ampudia fortified himself opposite to Gen. Taylor's position. Gen. Taylor also raised breastworks on the bend of the river, so as to command the river and the works raised by the Mexicans. So advantageously was Gen. T. situated, that it was evident no possible force at the command of the Mexican General could dislodge him; and on the 13th General Ampudia notified General Taylor that he would not act further, until he received definite instructions from his government.

It is reported that General Taylor, hearing that there were two vessels off the mouth of the Rio Grands from this plage, with provisions for the Mexican army at Matamoros, despatched Lieut. Recahaw of the U. S. brig Lawrence, with the revenue cutter St. Auna, to cut off all communication with that place.

The army was in good health and the spirits, ardently wishing for an opportunity to give the Mexicans a lesson.

The U.S. brig Lawrence and the extension Division.

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The U. S. brig Lawrence, and the schooner Flirt, were blown from the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 12th, and had not returned on the 16th.

General Worth is on his way to this city on the U. S. Steam propeller Hunter, which vessel left on the same day as the Colonel Harney.

[Correspondence of the Herald]

Rio Grander, Camp Naran Maramonos, April 6.

The camp is in the greatest excitement. Col. Cross and the Quarter Mester have been either murdered by banditti, or carried prisoners to Matamoros; if the latter is the case, we shall open our batteries immediately. We are every minute expecting a battle to commence, and the last order from the General is to commence firing our eighteen pounders, if our picket guard is heard to fire a musket.

General Worth has resigned his commission, and will proceed to New York.

Some of our soldiers have, been shot in the river, attempting to desert.

Two suttlets, in passing through to Corpus Christi, arrested a person supposed to be a spy.

The country between Corpus Christi and Port Isabella is infested with banditi.

Mexico.

The revolution so confidently spoken of by the master of the bark Mandarin, as to take place on the 3d instant, did not come off agreeably to announcement. The Vera Cruz papers apeak very freely upon the subject. El Locsmeter says that if the revolution did not take place, it was only because the leading men engaged in it differed about the measures to be taken; as to principles, they were perfectly of accord. The passage of Gen. Almonte through Vera Cruz, on his way to Revana, afforded an opportunity to communicate with Gen Santa Anna, which was readily embraced. It goes further, and says that when once the necessary steps have been agreed upon, the revolution will not be long delayed. The same paper of the 3d instant states that in Vera Cruz the government of Paredes has completely lost all popularity

Crux the government of Paredes has completely lost all popularity and respect, and that when a revolution was hourly expected, men of all political opinions either openly favored it or remained indifferent—none, opposed it.

Private letters have been received from a very intelligent source in Vera Crux, dated the 6th inst. These attribute the failure of the expected revolution to a disagreement between the Federalists and the Santa Anna party. They represent every thing as perfectly quiet.

The Courrier Prescais of the lat inst., published in the city of Mexico, announces, upon the authority of a private letter, that the port of Massalan had been blockaded by the Americans, and that the troops which were to have sailed from San Blas for Mexican papers say nothing of this, and the Courrier was evidently a good deal incredulous in regard to the matter.

Senor D. Manuel E. Gorostiza has accepted the portfolio of the Treasury Department, resigned by the former incumbent, in consequence of ill health. Le Reform asserts that Senor Gorostiza mede it a condition to his acceptance of office, that the President should modify the call for the constituent Congress, and abrogate the decree in regard to the press; and that the President exceeded to this. Up to the 2d inst. no denial of this had appeared in the Disrio Official. El Republicans urges upon the President to retrace his steps especially his measures towered the press; and reminds him that it is more megamineous to ecknowledge the errors airendy committed, and pursue a new course, than obstinately to held out against the clearest menifestations of public opinion.

The two Mexican papers the Reforms and the Contra Trempe have been esized by the government, and Senor Zerocro, the editor of the first, and D. Luis Espino, of the second, have been put under arrest. Two military gentlemen, also have been ordered from the capital under a species of a rest—General Alcorat a repair to Oukaca, and Capt. Schiafino to San Juan de Ullos. The two editors were proceeded against b

it takes no stap to check Et TV-spo, which continues its warm advocacy of monarchical principles, and prairies the state of Mexico under the old colonial rule.

We note that the Fresident is gradually effecting reorganization of the army, almost every paper containing orders for the reduction of one regiment, the creation of snother, and the like. This clearly evinces distrust of the army under its old efficers.

We find in the Mexican papers continual despatches from General Mejla, detailing proceedings upon the Rio Grande. The examination of numerous deserters from General Taylor's troops are given to show the American designs, but our advices direct are ten days later than by Vera Cruz, and are quite as authentic as the revealations of deserters.

The primary elections were going on in some of the Departments, but excited little interest. It was even difficult to induce a majority of those possessing the frauchise to exercise it in any way.

The mission of Gen. Almonte to France has been attributed to a variety of motives, the most plausible of which would appear to be the desire of Paredes to get rid of him—to send him into an honorable exile. The Diario Official, on the contrary, says that the Fresident was induced to make the appointment solely in consequence of the severe illness of the present minister to France, Senor Garro, and in consideration of the high qualifications of Gen. Almonte, and his familiarity with the controverted points with the United States. The General had an outif of \$10,000, and an annual salary of the same amount allotted to him.

The death of D. Manuel Cortagar is announced. He was the treasurer or administrator of the tobacco revenue, and is spoken of as an honest public officer.

The archbishop of Mexico was seized with apoplexy on the night of the 50th uit, and his life was at one time despaired of, but he was somewhat better on the 2nd inst.

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Since the 1st inst, the brigs Plymouth and Orleans, and the French bark Anax, have arrived at Vera Cruz from this port.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Tropic]

Vera Cauz, April 6th, 1846.

Matters are repidly approaching a crisis in the capital, and dissatisfaction is openly expressed in all quartors, with reference to the stand taken by the Supreme Government, with regard to elections, and the suspicion that it favors the monarchy scheme.

General Almonte came into this city a few days since to embark in the steamer, on his way to France, in pursuance of his mission to that government, when the occasion was seized to organise a revolt against the existing authorities.

suance of his mission to that government, when the occasion was seized to organise a revolt against the existing authorities.

When the Junta met, discord was the governing principle, and it was found impossible to expel it from their midst. One party called upon Almonte at once to assume the direction of affairs, while another opposed the elevation of any man to power until Santa Anna should be called in and consulted. The result was that Almonte sailed for Havans, and matters fell back into state quo. It is the general presumption that Almonte will arrange matters with Santa Anna in Havans, and they may probably return together.

El Locometer of Friday last says: that to Paredes' government there is left no choice: "There is no medium—the dis is cast. The government must either abrogate the law of the letter of Convocation, and destroy all notion of monarchy, or a revolution is certain. People's minds are excited: it is very difficult to restrain them—and when public opinion manifests itself so decidedly, it is time that the rulers adopt measures to conciliate it."

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People's minds are excited: it is very difficult to restrain them—and when public opinion manifests itself so decidedly, it is time that the rulers adopt measures to conciliate it."

What effect a change of government will have upon the relations between the United States and this people, must remain a mere matter of speculation until time shall have brought about the event. Santa Anna will be restored to favor by the new influences invoked against the chimers of a royal government, and his experience may show him the expediency of closing the Texan quarrel. He must see that the northern departments will furnish him no assistance in the event of war, while there is every reason to believe that the Nuevo Leon and Coahuilla will throw themselves slongaide of Texas, under the protection of the stars and stripes, and Tamaulipas may follow.

The correctness of the letter from Campeachy, of the 4th of February; which appeared in the Delts some weeks since, is disputed, although it is deemed probable that an application of the nature referred to may yet be made. It is said that the authorities of Yucatan have established themselves in Campeachy, to prevent the popular will from more active expression. Commercial interests in that city favor a re-union of the two States, but the majority of interests in Yucatan are opposed to a re-union.

The arrangements of the Mexicans seem to be made and maintained with a great deal of judgment, and evidently with a tolorably lair understanding of what is to be expected. They seem to do nothing hastily, but every thing is done that their means will silow them to do, and a decent army is kept up, and moving, while the country seems torn asunder by opposing factions.

The Castle here (St. Juan de Ullou) is said to be in excellent order, well airmed and manned; but it is dependent upon the city, as far as I can learn, for its daily supplies of provisions. Thus is bad, if really true; but I think there are some weeks' stores on hand that our friends know nothing of II, however, the repo

this pert in three days for the United States, and the ship California will follow in ten days. These vessels take the last cargoes that will be exported from this country for some time to come.

Theatrical and Musical

PARK THEATRE.—"Antony and Cleopatra" was repeated again last evening, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, the audience was not very large. The setting. weather, the audience was not very large. The soting, however, was unexceptionable. Mrs. Mowatt, we understand, is engaged to play at this theatre on Monday next. Notwithstanding it has been represented in several of the papers, that Mrs. Mowatt has suffered severally from ill health, we understand from good authority that she has never been better in many years, although hel labors for the last six months have been rather arduous Bowery Theatre.-The great attraction of the day,

the "Wizard of the Wave," continues to exert its mag netic influence, and to draw with all its potent attract

the "Wizard of the Wave," continues to exert its magnetic influence, and to draw with all its potent attractions, immense crowde to the Bowery. Of the rich and gorgeous, and spisadid elements of entertainment, contained in this beautiful piece—of the fun, the humor, the charm and fascination of this grand spectacle and series of spectacles—of the dances, the view of the interior of a man-of-war, and the festivities on board ship—in a word, of the romance and reality of the enchanting "Wizard," bounding o'er the blue cerulean wave—it is unnecessary to expatiate. To those who have not yet seen, we say "Go and see." This evening, the opportunity will be again presented.

Greenwich last night, were for the benefit of the Misses Valles, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, it was not quite so substantial as we could have wished. To-night, Miss Clars Ellis takes her benefit, and a very excellent bill is presented for the occasion. "The Love Chase," in which Miss Ellis appears as Constance, is to be the first play of the evening, to be followed by "The Two Gregories," and the last act of "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Ellis Romeo is universally spoken of as a very superior piece of acting. She possesses a fine figure, graceful carriage, a good voice, and a just, though somewhat original, conception of the part. We advise all who desire an opportunity of witnessing the powers of this accomplished actress, to visit this house to-night. Cannery's Ermoriam Minsyrans.—This fine company of Ethiopian Minstrels close their concerts this evening at Falmo's, where they have attracted large and fashion able audiennes. We do not wonder at their success in other cities. There is something so rich and yet so chaste in their personations of the negot character, that we should only wonder if they were not successful wherever they go. The genus that plays "them bones" is one of the most versatile characters we ever saw. The burleaque Cachuca and Folka were very rich. As this is their last evening in this city, we hope all lovers of g

this is their last evening in this city, we hope all lovers of good music will not fail to hear them.

Sacred Concert.—We see it announced that the "Messiah" is to be performed during the anniversary week, by the Sacred Music Society. We are always delighted to see the announcement of Handel's masterwork, and hope that the society will awake from the lethargy which usually marks its movements, and produce it for once, in a manner worthy this great oratorio. There never has been a lack of numbers in the chorusesce of the Sacred Music Society, but there always seems to have been a woeful lesk of rehearral. We would rather not hear the sublime "Halleiujah," or "For unto us a child is born," at all, than hear them sung as we have heard them, ere now, by this society. Let the chorusese be sung with precision and spirit, and obtain good and effective sole singers, who will sing Handel's music without additions of their own, and as the auditor leaves the concert room, his heart and mind will be elevated and impressed with great and heavenly thoughts. Handel, on being once complimented on the noble entertainment afforded by the parformance of the "Messiah," replied: "I should he sorry if I only entertained the audience; I wish to make them better."

SENHOR DE NORONHA'S CONCERT, which had been an nounced for last avaning, was postponed in consequence of the weather. It will take place early next week. of the weather. It will take place early next week.

DE MEYER AT NEW OALEANS Mr. De Mayer gave his second consert at New Orleans, on the 30th inst, in the St Louis ball room. The papers speak of him is the most rap'urous terms. One calls him a "musical wonder;" another says, "Our Creele ladies never looked more lovely than on this occasion, and testified, by their continued tokens of approbation, how successful the great pianist had been in affording them pleasure."—And a third declares that "His whole seal assess now to be thrown into the terrifying, and anon into the sewestest dulcet tones, which the instrument, under his entire control titles in lavies profusion to the rapt senses. At the conclusion of the "Carnival of Venice," when the splause was almost deafening, he re-speared on the platform, and just after commencing its repetition, most gracefully and happily made it glide into our national air."

gracefully and supply are a Louisville on the 33d inst. Mr. Templeton was at Louisville on the 33d inst.

simble to a great part of the medical words.

In amnouncing their design to re-publish it as a fac air the European work, the American publishers have me such a degree of encouragement as has enceeded their tanguine expectations, and embled them to proceed it along with the work—a sufficient number of subscribers having stready been obtained to ensure its prompt appear having stready been obtained to ensure its prompt appear the re-publication will commence with the number of subscribers having stready been obtained to ensure its prompt appear that a subscriber of the re-publication will commence with the number of any subscribers having stream their arrival, with the the least possible delay. The size pages, quantity of matter on each page, type, quality of and all the minor points in the re-published work, will be to conform with precision to the original, in order the uniformity of the original publication shall be strictly a out in the American edition. This will emable those who heretofore, subscribed to the English work, and who wash to change to the American, are LETTLE MORE THE AMERICAN THE COST, to do so without any interference with the si appearance of the periodical, as the two may be bound to expectation that the work thus to be re-published, real form the American publishers. Who, in a comment from the American publishers, who, in a ferring their edition to the medical public, have found the second of the periodical of the publishers.

Agents for New York-Burgess, Stringer & Co. Places. Time. State of River.
Cincinnati, April 21. bet. 11 & 12 feet
Wheeling, April 15. 5 feet, 6 inches.
Pittaburgh, April 22 6 feet scant.
Louisville, April 21. 6 feet 8 inches.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday, April 20.6 P. M.

The market is heavy to-day, and prices have fallen off a fraction, compared with those current at yesterday's second board. The news from Europe is not considered, in the street, as very faverable, and the bears are operating extensively for a further decline in quotations.

Compared with the prices current at the first board yesterday, Long Island shows an improvement of # percent; Canton #; Harlem #; Norwich and Worcester #; Morris Cantol #; Farmers' Loan #; Reading Railroad 1.

At the second board a further improvement was realized, in Harlem, of # per cent; Canton #; Morris Canal, #.

Canal, ‡.

There was a moderate enquiry for sterling exchange to 'day, and quotations ruled at 9‡ a 10 per cent premium. An extensive demand is anticipated to-morrow (Thursday) and the rates will probably advance to (specie point.

The Bank of the State of Georgia, has declar

annual dividend of three per cent, payable on demand. We annex our usual table of quotations for the prin

PRICES OF STOCKS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET New York, 7 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856-60 | 1856

It will be perceived that there has been an improve-ment in the quotations of many stocks in this list, while others have fallen off several per cent.

The fluctuations in the quotations for these securi-ties have been caused principally by the contracted state of the money market. Within the past month, money has been very tight, and the rate of interest out of the banks has ranged from one to one and a half per cent per month, for the best business paper offering. The demand for money has been greater than the supply, and the quotations for stocks, particularly those of a fancy nature, have been very much depressed.

Several weeks since, the lower house of Congress passed, by a very large yets the independent increase.

passed, by a very large vote, the independent tr bill, requiring the immediate enforcement of the clause. Upon the announcement of this fact, a seized upon the banks and upon stock speculators, and a curtailing commenced in the money market, which threatened to be more severe than any experienced for a long time. The banks not only rapidly called in their stock loans, but refused to discount business paper to any extent, and as fast as payments due them were made, the supply of money in the market became reduced. Considerable embarrassment among the commercial classes was, therefore, produced, and a large amount of stocks was forced upon the market by these unable to hold, to meet the calls from the banks. For several weeks the screws were standing tightened and

unable to hold, to meet the calls from the banks. For several weeks the screws were steadily tightened, and money became very scarce; several failures took place and the worst anticipations were formed.

The announcement in the Senate that the Independent Treasury Bill would be materially modified in its specie provisions, so far as the period for enforcement was concerned, and that several alleviating measures were in contemplation, such as the Warshousing bill, (which would take precedence of the Treasury bill) and the establishment of a Mint in this city, had a very favorable effect upon prices of fancy stocks, and upon commercial effect upon prices of fancy stocks, and upon commercia matters generally, but no particular effect upon the

matters generally, but no particular effect upon the money market.

The banks have been compelled to contract their movements by a variety of causes, most of which still exist. All immediate fears in regard to the Independent Treasury bill are removed, but the banks are afraid to let out their accumulated funds, in the face of the anticipated demand for foreign exchange. The quotations for prime bills on London range at ten per cent premium, and a very extensive demand would carry the rates close up to a specie point. There must be a large balance against us on our foreign trade of the past six months, which must be liquidated in some way. The scarcity of money on the other side, makes it more important that remittances should be unde immediately, than otherwise would be necessary; and should a very large amount be immediately required for remittance, we see no possible chance of preventing a large ship ment of specie. It is anticipated that large shipments of specie will be made by the Great Western, leaving on the 7th of May. This will, with the necessity of maintaining a very limited movement until after the quarterly returns are made, keep the money market very tight for some time. We cannot expect any very great improvement in quotations for stocks for the present; at all events not until money gets to be much less than twelve per cent per annum. Under existing circumstances, quotations for most of the fancies range fulls a high as can be avened and per annum. Under existing circumstances, quotations for most of the fancies range full as high as can be expected When money was worth four and five per cent, many of the fancy stocks ruled but ten to fifteen per cent above present prices. There is not, therefore, an improving margin of more than fifteen per cent, in any stock, to be realized by a reduction in the value of money of at least eight per cent; or, in other words, the rate of interes eight per cent; or, in other words, the rate of interest for money must be reduced eight per cent (from twelve to four) before we can expect to resize former high prices for fancy stocks. It can hardly be expected that prices for sancy section, the fact of their operations, in the face of the establishent of the independent treasury at no very remote period. They will hardly dare produce no very remote period. They will hardly dere produce an expansion, when it is generally understood that the extension contemplated in the enforcement of the specie provisions of the independent treasury, was proposed simply for the purpose of giving the banks an opportunity to contract their operations, so gradually as to prevent any material change in the commercial affairs of the country, from the change in the financial policy of the government. It is in the power of the banks to make the operation of the independent treasury bill so moderate as so be hardly realized; while, on the other hand, they have it in their power to produce, by the enforcement of the specie ized; while, on the other hand, they have it in their power to produce, by the enforcement of the specie clause of that act, a commercial revulsion as extensive and as ruinous in its effects as any experienced within the history of this government. By bringing about the first, they not only preserve their own existence, but produce a much more favorable and healthy state of things; and by bringing about the latter, they not only seal their own fits—for they all would be destroyed—but they would bring evils upon the country which would